

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

District Meetings in New Hanover.

During the session of our Superior Court we have seen and talked with a goodly number of our Democratic citizens from the county, and we feel authorized in renewing our suggestion to the Democratic voters in the different Captains' districts to assemble at the usual place of meeting in each district, on Saturday the 15th day of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Wilmington on Tuesday of June County Court. Each Captain's district is entitled to three delegates. If all the districts will respond to this call, and meet and appoint delegates on the same day it will save all future trouble or cause of complaint. Each district will then act independently, and without interference or the suspicion of interference from any other district.

The 15th day of May will be as convenient as any other day, and we earnestly recommend it.

Isn't it about time that the papers were bringing forward General Wm. Walker once more? All the usual topics are pretty essentially worn out—used up and defunct, and nothing has been said about the "General" for several weeks, if not longer. We see now that his trial for a breach of the neutrality laws has been postponed until the fourth Monday in May, when he will be acquitted, we suppose;—this will be fatal to him. He ought, at least, to be threatened with hanged—then it would make a *quasi* martyr of him, although it would be rather uncomfortable for him, should he be made a *bona fide* sufferer.

The rise and fall of the heroes of the hour is one of the phenomena of our "fast" age and country. A man springs into notoriety and springs back again into obscurity with the most remarkable alacrity, Ellibusters and politicians alike. Of all the ephemeral reputations that men can enjoy, that of the merely popular stump orator, or even parliamentary tactician, is the most ephemeral. Like an echo from the tomb, we hear every now and then something from some man who once stood in the high places of the land—rose on the top wave of popular notoriety, and filled newspapers with his fame. The mere talker must "keep himself before the people," or be forgotten. Therein the thinker—the writer may find his compensation. Like an actor, or a singer, the mere man of words and gestures passes away with the present hour, or leaves behind but a dim remembrance among the few, gradually growing fewer, by whom his personal presence is recollected. The bustling talker—the reckless filibuster fills the present hour and appears to be the power in the State—the mere writer gives place—is elbowed aside.—But the written word remains, as does the accomplished deed, while the mere temporary excitement of the hour pass away.

Burke and Sheridan, Pitt and Fox flourished together in England. Pitt and Fox led parties and commanded the ear and attention of the House—Burke cleared the benches when he rose to talk, and Sheridan's power was weakened by his connection with the stage. A half century has passed away and England ignores the policy of Pitt and of Fox—shakes hands with the younger Napoleon and sees the errors while he groans under the burdens imposed by Pitt's financial policy, while Fox's ideas of political economy would not now be avowed by a school-boy without shame. But the deep philosophy of Burke remains in his glowing pages, and reverence for his genius increases with each generation of readers, while the plays of Sheridan will enliven his name to the latest posterity, after the struggles of British politics are forgotten and the very existence of England itself as a great nation be only a matter of history.

Many familiar instances might be cited from the political history of our own country, tending to strengthen the position we have taken. Old Mr. Benton will be remembered more by his efforts as an author than by his displays as a politician, while the "leading statesmen," who have left no record behind them on paper, or made no enduring mark on the statute-book or fixed policy of the country, will pass away.

The most miserable grave of talent in these latter days is editing. If a man is great he buries him. If he has the capabilities of greatness, it wholly prevents their development. The energies of the mind are frittered away from day to day and from week to week upon passing topics. The effect of an editor's labors may remain—the labors themselves pass away and are forgotten—who preserves a daily or weekly paper?

But who cares for posterity? What does posterity care for anybody? Posterity be hanged.

KANSAS.—We have written this miserable word so often that we can write it now with our eyes shut—backwards or forward, with our left hand which we have trained to relieve the right in the business of writing "Kansas." In a short time we expect to find both our hands so tired with writing Kansas, that we will be forced to go barefoot, that we may write Kansas with our toes.

Well, Kansas will form the burden of all the speculating in the House for at least a couple of weeks to come. Kansas with mustard and pepper and Kansas plain, Kansas fried and Kansas stewed, Kansas roasted and Kansas boiled, nothing but Kansas. The discussion of Kansas has not been postponed, it is in full blast.

We have laid fully before our readers the proposition of the Committee of Conference. We beg them to judge themselves. We are tired of thinking about the affair. Our printers are run out of capital K's, and will be forced to spell Kansas with a small k.

ACCIDENT AND MARVELOUS ESCAPE.—We learn that yesterday forenoon, Wm. King, a young boy of some thirteen years of age, son of Mr. Jos. King, fell through the scaffolding immediately under the ceiling of the new Theatre, said scaffolding having been placed there for the workmen engaged in plastering the ceiling. The distance to the floor could not be less than fifty feet.—About twelve feet from the floor he struck upon a board projecting edgewise, somewhat bruising his hip and lacerating his arm. He must have struck obliquely against this board, rather grazing upon it than striking square, so that instead of killing him, as might have been feared, it broke his fall. We are informed that he is doing better this morning than could have been expected or hoped for. No bones are broken, and so far, no serious internal injuries have been discovered. His worst wounds appear to be a bruise upon one of his hips, another on his jaw, and a considerable laceration of the flesh of one of his arms.—None of these are supposed to be dangerous. His preservation is little less than a miracle.

He was employed by the contractor who has the job of plastering the Theatre.—Daily Journal, 29th inst.

WE notice by our exchanges that it snowed pretty heavily throughout our State upon Monday last. At Goldsboro', Fayetteville, Raleigh, Hillsboro', etc., they had it quite sharp. We fear for the fruit. There won't be apples enough to keep the apple neighborhoods in brandy until they get done stilling it, and as for peach and honey, art must supply the defects of nature.

A celebrated barrister, retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. "Why, the fact is," rejoined he, "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a law suit, he should certainly have it, in defending my coat, I should lose my waistcoat also."

SUPERIOR COURT.—Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the case of Pitts and two Allens, was put to the jury under the charge of his Honor, and in about an hour, or a little more, a verdict of larceny was returned against the three.

The case was fully and ably argued for the State by Messrs. Miller & Baker and J. T. Holmes, Esqs., and for the defence by Joshua G. Wright and A. M. Wadell, Esqs. Solicitor Strange waived his right to address the jury. The fact of the taking of the pocket-book from Mr. Robbins, by the two elder prisoners, was not denied, and the discussion turned not upon the offence, but its grade. Was it committed in or near a public highway, and was the taking accompanied by that amount and description of violence essential to make up the crime of robbery. His Honor stated that the question as to whether a Railroad was or was not a public highway, had never been decided in connection with the criminal jurisdiction of the country. Railroads were improvements of recent growth, but in his opinion, they were public highways, so far as to make robbery committed on them highway robbery. This offence, if committed in a car, and on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, was committed on a public highway. So committed, he did not think that the proximity of the Causeway or the River, could have any bearing upon the case. The question of the amount and character of the violence was next to be considered, and this His Honor explained at some length. Was it the intention of the prisoners to take the money of Mr. Robbins by force—by overcoming his resistance? or was it their intention, and did they actually so crowd upon him as to get the opportunity to filch his money—to pick his pocket?

Of course we do not pretend to state the charge of His Honor fully. We fear we have not even given it correctly, although we have endeavored to do so as far as we have gone. The verdict of the jury was, no doubt, founded upon a doubt about the amount and character of the force used being sufficient to sustain the charge of capital felony. The prisoners were sent to jail to await the sentence of the court.

This morning His Honor sentenced Pitts and the elder Allen to receive thirty-nine lashes, be imprisoned for six months, and at the end of that time receive thirty-nine lashes more. The younger Allen is to receive twenty lashes and be discharged.

The prisoners were placed in the pillory this morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, and were whipped in accordance with the sentence.

Bythell Mitchell and Dugald Clark, white men, and three free colored men—mulattoes, were put in the box charged with the murder of Shaw. The counsel for the State submitted an affidavit, setting forth the fact that owing to the absence of one or more material witnesses the State could not safely proceed to trial.

Bythell Mitchell is a man rather above middle height, long hair and beard, thirty-five to forty years of age.—Dugald Clark is over fifty, or looks so. Is not so tall as Mitchell, by some inches. He is a justice of the peace, we believe, and has borne a fair character.

The mulattoes, whose names we forget, are all what would be called likely, only one of them having anything of a dissipated look. Solicitor Strange, M. London, Esq., Hon. Wm. A. Graham and F. George, Esq., appear for the State. Messrs. Davis and Manly for Mitchell and the three colored men, Adam Empe, Esq., for Clark.

The case has been postponed until to-morrow, to allow time to send for the absent witnesses.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

The court decided to proceed this morning with the trial of the prisoners from Columbus County. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting a jury at 10 minutes after 11 o'clock, there still being one juror wanting to complete the number. This is the most serious case of the term, and excites deep interest here, in Columbus, and in the portion of the State from which the murdered man came. We omitted yesterday to state that Messrs. Miller and Baker appear for the defence. At half-past eleven the jury was completed.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court is still occupied with the trial of the prisoners from Columbus, charged with the murder of Shaw. Up to 12 o'clock some 22 or 23 witnesses had been examined for the State, and several more have yet to be examined on the same side.

We understand that there are over twenty witnesses summoned for the defence, so that the evidence can hardly be closed this evening.

This morning quite an affecting scene was presented in Court when a boy—a son of the prisoner Mitchell—was placed upon the stand to testify relative to Shaw's having gone to his father's house at or before the time of his (Shaw's) disappearance. The witness became painfully affected—so much so as to be unable to proceed. His Honor excused him from further examination, and he was taken from the stand. The whole affair was melancholy in the extreme.

The evidence against the prisoner Mitchell is very strong. That against Clark shows a queer connection between him and Mitchell, but whether a guilty connection or not, or if guilty, whether the proof of guilt is conclusive we are not prepared to say. No evidence has yet been brought forward bearing upon the negroes. It is said that the witnesses against the negroes are mostly of their own color.—Daily Journal, 29th inst.

FIRE.—About eleven o'clock last night the alarm of fire was raised, and was found to proceed from the burning of the kitchen in the rear of the residence of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., on Third Street, near the Episcopal Church. The fire communicated to a negro house lying north of the kitchen and belonging to Dr. A. J. DeRossett, Sr., which, with the building in which the fire originated, was completely burned down.

At one time the neighboring buildings, especially Military Hall, occupied by the Wilmington Light Infantry, were threatened, and had not everything been so completely saturated by the heavy rain, the fire would certainly have spread, considering the high wind that prevailed. The damage was confined to the destruction of the two out-buildings already referred to.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

Judge Ellis' Appointments.

We publish below the first appointments of Judge Ellis for the campaign. Other and further appointments will be announced in due time.

Judge Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Place	Day
Monroe, Union County	Tuesday, 11th May
Wadesborough, Anson	Thursday, 13th "
Rockingham, Richmond	Saturday, 15th "
Lumberton, Robeson	Tuesday, 18th "
Fayetteville, Cumberland	Thursday, 20th "
Clyton, Sampson	Saturday, 22nd "
Kennettville, Dupont	Monday, 24th "
Mosely Hall, Lenox	Wednesday, 26th "
Snow Hill, Greene	Friday, 28th "
Greenville, Pitt	Monday, 31st "

THE COLD CHANGE.—Our exchanges inform us of the occurrence of heavy frosts in the upper portion of Georgia and Alabama. On Saturday, the 24th inst., it was snowing heavily at different points in the Western parts of Pennsylvania and New York.

We learn that a little after twelve last night—or say half-past twelve, to half-past one this morning, it snowed pretty briskly here for some twenty minutes to half an hour. A gentleman has just informed us that about sunrise this morning, a thin scum of ice was plainly perceptible in exposed places. May be used to be the beginning of Summer. What it will soon be if the seasons keep growing later is hard to say. Lord Rosse's hot sun, which he did not prognosticate, is taking its time. Serious fears are entertained for the crops, and especially the fruit.—Daily Journal, 27th inst.

MILITARY.—This morning our streets have been enlivened by the presence of two fine Military Companies from Fayetteville, the Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry, the former under the command of Major Draughton, the latter under the command of Major Cook. Our three town Companies turned out this morning to receive their visitors, with whom they will proceed on their way to the celebration to-morrow at Newbern. The five companies made a very handsome display indeed. We need not speak of our own Companies, and little reference is needed to our Fayetteville friends. The military of our sister town have always maintained a high standing, from which they have never fallen, and of this fact no other evidence is necessary than that afforded by the admirable discipline and soldierlike appearance of those who are now with us.—The Companies will start on a special train to-day at one o'clock. From all appearances the turn-out at Newbern will be both large and imposing. Our citizen soldiery are the guardians of our rights, and judging from the probable crowd at Newbern, we may venture to affirm that the balance of this week they will watch over those rights with sleepless vigilance.

We really trust that they may have a very pleasant time.—Daily Journal, 28th inst.

The Excursion to Newbern.

A little before one o'clock yesterday the procession for Newbern started from Market street up to the Railroad Depot. It was composed of the Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville. Both these Companies reflect great credit upon the town from which they hail. Then came the Wilmington Light Infantry—four German Volunteers, then the Rifle Cadets—then, last but not least, the members of the Howard Fire Company in their firemen's uniform of glazed hats, of the New York pattern, red shirts and dark pants. They carried their apparatus along. The Companies got dinner at the dining saloon at the depot, before starting. We ought perhaps to have stated that the march up was led by the Wilmington Cornet Band, and that the other Companies had also bands, so that there was no lack of music. At about two o'clock eight long cars full of passengers and two other large cars, filled with the munitions of peaceful warfare, left the depot and passed up the grade in tow of one engine and shoved from behind by another. From the railroad bridge fair hands waved handkerchiefs to those who waved again—a cheer went up—the engine gathered headway—screamed—puffed—howled and disappeared, and the excursion was fairly started for the goodly town of Newbern. The train went in charge of two careful and competent Conductors, and we trust that no accident will occur to mar the pleasure of the trip. For ourselves, we must say that we were severely tempted to go—sick or well, ready or not ready, for there is nothing moves us so strongly as the contagious influence of so clever a crowd. However, we can promise our readers that every incident of the trip worth reporting will be faithfully reported for their amusement and information.

[By Telegraph from Goldsboro'.]

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. CLANCEY, chief operator, for the following information relative to the Excursion to Newbern:

The train from Wilmington arrived at Goldsboro' 15 minutes after six o'clock yesterday evening, left for Newbern at 7, and arrived at the latter place a few minutes before 10 o'clock. It is estimated that three thousand persons have passed through Goldsboro' to Newbern. Three trains went down yesterday and four this morning. The only accident so far, was the running off the track of the last train which started this morning. It was detained only about one hour, when one of the cars were detached, and the balance proceeded on. No one was hurt. The train from Newbern last night brought a number of people returned for want of sleeping accommodations.

There is to be a grand ball in Newbern to-night.—The United States Band from the Receiving Ship Pennsylvania is in attendance on the occasion. The weather is delightful.—Daily Journal, 29th inst.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—SENATE.—The joint resolution for the relief of the widow of Captain Herndon, was read twice and referred to the Naval Committee.—Kansas resumed and still debated. Crittenden pointed out the difference between the committee's substitute and his own. Hunter replied ably to Crittenden. Colamer made a speech on Kansas affairs. Wade spoke an hour, characterizing the administration as corrupt. Green at 5 o'clock was defending the administration and the committee's report.

The Senate adjourned without action. Kansas will be resumed to-morrow.

Nothing else of importance.

HOUSE.—A statement was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the condition of the Banks of the whole country. The Fort Snelling committee made two reports. A resolution was adopted authorizing evening sessions for debate only. The Bill to allow pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 was discussed.

From the Plains.

St. Louis, April 27.—The Santa Fe mail train, with dates to the 1st of April, has arrived in this city. The train encountered violent snow storms and animals on the route were lost. Capt. Marcy was overtaken by Garland's Express, and ordered to await an escort at Fort Smith. The Times extra says that twenty thousand Indians are congregating on the Plains with the determination of making a descent upon the Frontier, and that hostilities have in fact commenced. This is denied by gentlemen attached to the mail train who recently passed through the country.

From California.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived at this port from Astoria, with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult. She brings 500 passengers, and nearly \$1,500,000 in specie.

The California news is unimportant.

Later advices from the South Pacific coast—Valparaiso dates being to the 18th ult.—state that Vivero had been defeated at Ureusiss with great slaughter, and had fled to Bolivia.

Cold Weather in Georgia.

Augusta, April 24.—We had a hail shower here last night, and a slight frost this morning. The cars which arrived here during the day, report a heavier frost in the up country.

Frost at Mobile.

Mobile, April 25.—There was a heavy frost in this city this morning, and fears are entertained of injury to the crops.

The Great Violent at Home.

A private letter to a musical gentleman in New York states that Ole Bull had been received with great enthusiasm, not only at Bergen, the city of his birth, but in Christiania, and every city or village through which he passed. From the theatre he was followed home by thousands of persons, accompanied by a band of music, and even after he had entered his hotel, the enthusiastic multitude continued for some time to pour forth their joyous acclamations at his safe return to his fatherland.

THE LATEST "GREAT ATTRACTION" IN NEW YORK.—A correspondence of the Boston Courier, writing from New York city, says:

We have a new prodigy in this city in the person of a boy preacher. He is about fifteen years of age. His name is Crammond Kennedy. He is a Baptist, and belongs to the church of Rev. Mr. Adams, on Christopher street. He is a convert in the late revival, has already been licensed to preach by that church, and is just now attracting large crowds to hear him. His style is vehement; his sermons have in them much method; he speaks wholly extemporaneously, and his system of theology seems to be mature and after the school of the sounder and more conservative schools of the day. He preaches and speaks nearly every night. His houses are crowded to overflowing, and for a season he will be the great attraction of our city.

JUROR CONFINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—We find the following paragraph in the Boston Courier: In the Court of Common Pleas, last week, a juror, named Ripley, in the case of Canavan vs. the City, for damages recovered by falling off a sidewalk, was imprisoned by order of the Court, for contempt in holding out from his fellows, during two days and nights, on the ground that he would not "bring in a verdict" for any damned city, that he was opposed to all corporations.

Judge Ellis' Letter of Acceptance.

Below we publish from the Raleigh Standard of the 28th inst, Judge ELLIS' letter of acceptance of the nomination by the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor. The letter is clear and explicit—to the point.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 15th, 1858.

Hon. John W. Ellis:

DEAR SIR: You are aware that the Democratic party of North Carolina assembled in Convention in this place on yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of the State. That nomination has fallen upon you, and we have been appointed a Committee to inform you of the same, and to request your acceptance. To us this is an agreeable duty, and in performing it we take pleasure in saying to you that the Convention was undoubtedly the largest assemblage of the kind ever witnessed in the State, and that all of its deliberations were characterized by harmony and good feeling—circumstances no less complimentary to yourself than auspicious to our party.

You will find enclosed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention as the Platform of the Party. We feel assured that they will receive your cordial approval and endorsement.

Allow us to express our earnest hope that you will accept the nomination, and to assure you, as we feel authorized to do, of the hearty and united support of the Democratic party of North Carolina.

With assurances of high regard,

We are, very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. THOMAS, J. F. SIMMONS, Committee.

A. M. LEWIS.

HALIFAX, April 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I am in the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., advising me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, by the Convention of the Democratic party, assembled at Charlotte on the 14th inst., and requesting my acceptance of the same, together with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Deeply sensible, as I am, of the honor thus conferred upon me by my political friends—a compliment the more flattering, as you suggest, because of the imposing character of the Convention and the harmony that attended its deliberations—yet, far from thinking that any more desire of honoring an individual was the object of bringing together so large a representation of the Democracy of the State as was present at Charlotte. The advancement of great political principles, such as are embodied in the resolutions adopted, in which are involved the honor and welfare of the country, was doubtless the ruling influence that pervaded the Convention and directed its deliberations to the most successful conclusion.

These principles are such as have guided my political course through life; at all times, heretofore, they have been maintained by me, and I make no sacrifice of opinion now, in saying to you and through you to the Democratic party of the State, that they shall have my zealous support, in the coming canvass, as they shall have my entire and conscientious approval.

Most cordially do I respond to that resolution of the Convention, expressing approval of the administration of Mr. Buchanan; the most interesting measure of which is the proposition for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under what is known as the Lecompton Constitution.

The just expectations of the country in our Chief Magistrate have been fully realized; indeed expectations based, as they were, upon his own ability, patriotism and virtue, and upon his historical fame, connected with the strict constructive teachings of the Democratic Party, could not be well disappointed.

This sentiment of the Convention will doubtless be responded to by the people of North Carolina at the approaching election, in a manner that will prove most grateful to the feelings of a faithful public servant.

Well it is observed by Mr. Cresswell, in the rejection of Kansas "can only be viewed as a blow aimed at the equality of the States in the Union," an equality which our interests and our honor alike require us to maintain. The opposition offered to its admission, is an attempt to make a practical application of the abolition sentiment promulgated by a large and influential section of the party in this country, that "no more States, acknowledging property in slaves, shall be admitted into the Union." This is manifestly the true issue presented, notwithstanding the disguise attempted to be thrown around the question and the subterfuges resorted to by the opponents of Kansas in Congress, through the instrumentality of parliamentary tactics to accomplish the defeat of the measure. Whether this attempt to pervert our political system shall prove successful, remains to be seen, but this much is sufficiently apparent to the people of the South, that their reliance for the maintenance of their position of equality in the Union, as States, and the preservation of the country itself, against the combined attack of fanaticism abroad and faction at home, is upon the strong arm of the Democratic party. It is now the only national party in the country, the only one having the power and the will to secure the "constitutional rights of all sections of that country."

This obvious fact is daily bringing to the support of the national administration patriotic men, who, having heretofore acted with other political organizations, are now impelled by an urgent conviction of public duty, to give their adhesion to the Democratic party. The course pursued by such persons, furnishes the gratifying evidence that, wherever there is a free press, and a free country, there will rise up men for its defence—men who can triumph over the passions and prejudices of the hour, and submit to the paramount demands of patriotism; and herein we have an enduring assurance of the ability of the people to preserve the Union of the States and our national integrity, under which we have grown prosperous and happy as a people, great and powerful as a nation, and which, under a Divine superintendence, will impart these blessings to our posterity.

I deem it unnecessary to say more, at present, upon the topics referred to in the resolutions of the Convention, as I propose visiting the several parts of the State before the election, for the purpose of expressing my views more fully upon the various questions that now engage the public attention.

In making known my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the Convention, I have only to add that, should the people of the State confirm that nomination by an election, I will devote my abilities and energies to the promotion of such measures as will tend to advance the prosperity and happiness of our people, and as far as may pertain to the Executive office, to maintain the honor of North Carolina and her equality among the States of the Union, so that the independence and liberties we have inherited from our ancestors, may go down unimpaired to posterity.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,

Your fellow-citizen,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

Messrs. J. F. SIMMONS, Wm. H. THOMAS, A. M. LEWIS, Committee.

Disorder in Congress.

A Washington letter gives the following particulars of the difficulty in the House on Friday during the debate on the report of the Kansas Committee: Mr. Tripp explained his reason for voting for a postponement in opposition to the majority of his party in a manly and sensible speech vindicating his personal independence. Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Mr. Garrett, also of Georgia, objected.

"I object," replied Garrett, turning his head in a very haughty manner.

"Where is your graveyard?" exclaimed Hill, rushing at him with great fury.

He was interrupted, however, and Garrett merely said "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere."

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Hill to his seat, and order was soon restored in the Hall.

A scene also occurred in the Senate on this subject. Mr. Green rose to make a report from the Conference.

Mr. Stuart objected, on the ground that the bill itself was not in the possession of the Senate, but in the House.

Mr. Green arrogantly objected to this intervention.

While Mr. Stuart was on the floor, the bill was brought over from the House and quietly laid on Mr. Green's desk.

Mr. Broderick immediately rose and said that he was informed by a member of the House that the bill had been surreptitiously obtained from the Clerk's office and sent to the desk of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Green inquired if the Senator charged that he had surreptitiously obtained the bill.

Mr. Broderick replied that he stated the fact that it had been surreptitiously procured.

Subsequently, after remarks by others, Mr. Green again got the floor and said that the bill had been brought to him to compare data with his report. A very remarkable coincidence, but it did not mislead anybody.

Mr. Broderick answered that he had been informed by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, that the bill had been improperly obtained, and that he held himself personally responsible for the statement.

A Western editor wishes to know whether the law recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets.

Ocean Steam Mail Routes Between the United States and Europe.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to "establish certain ocean post routes between the United States and Europe, and to regulate the transportation of the mails thereon, and to reduce the expenses thereof."

The features of this contemplated act are peculiar.—The operation of it is general in its nature, totally ignoring private contracts, and will, if it becomes a law, place an ocean mail service on the same basis as the land service. And the ultimatum of the bill is that while it provides for five lines of steamers to Europe from different points of the United States, it reduces the expenses of the ocean mail service to the amount of postage carried, and it is believed that there will be a revenue to the United States from this service under this bill.

The lines to be established are:

Route First, or No. 1.—From Philadelphia to Southampton, England.

Route Second, or No. 2.—From New York, via Southampton, to Havre, France.

Route Third, or No. 3.—From New York to Gloucester, via Plymouth, Havre and Rotterdam.

Route Fourth, or No. 4.—From New Orleans, via Havana, Bermuda, Fayal, and Santander, (Spain), to Bordeaux, France.

Route Fifth, No. 5.—From Norfolk, (Virginia), to Nantes, France.

The bill provides that the compensation to be paid to each line is at the rate of two dollars per mile, and the tonnage of the steamers is fixed at two thousand tons, and the speed at not less than ten miles an hour.

There is also provision for the infliction of fines and penalties for failures to depart and arrive at the time appointed in the "schedule" by the Post Office Department.

It further provides that all letters going out or coming into the United States shall pass through the Post Office, and the regular rates of postage be charged thereon, and that the postage so collected shall be credited to the ocean mail service.

The total cost per annum to the five lines will be \$881,376. The estimated receipts from postage, based upon the actual receipts of 1855, will be \$899,850.

There would be thus a surplus to the United States of \$8,474, if there is no increase. It is, however, considered beyond a doubt there will be a gradual increase of the sum received.

This bill shadows forth the features of the important bill introduced by Mr. Florence, and its adoption by Congress, it is claimed, will inaugurate a new era and establish a uniform system of ocean mail postal service, without cost to the government.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

The Wheat! The Wheat!

Flour is now, and has been for some months, almost a drug, the quantity in the country being so large; but if no disaster happens to the present growing crop of wheat, this region of country will be able to throw thousands upon thousands of bushels of wheat on the market within the next seven or eight weeks; and if there should be a ready market for it, we put the question to those concerned—had you not better do it? The crops in the Southern States is earlier, by some two or three weeks, than in the Northern and Western, and this gives Southern wheat growers the advantage—the start—and if they are wiser they will "take the start and keep it," a maxim which is held in farming a little better than in almost anything else.

To say that the Wheat crop in Western North Carolina is fine, is telling only a part of the truth. Such a prospect was rarely, if ever, seen before. Spring Wheat, in some localities, in Cabarrus county particularly, as we have just heard from there, is now heading—some of it blooming; and by the 20th of May will be ready for the sickle. Sick! No, for the horse-power Reaper. It will require horse-power Reapers to take down this year's crop in good time; and we venture to say that a handsomely equipped business might be done by traveling companies of Reapers, similar to the travelling companies of Threshers who now go from farm to farm. It is just the industry that this country is needing, until farmers get rich enough to buy and keep Reapers for their own use. Let such companies be organized without delay, for the time is near at hand when their services will be required.

A Persuasive Exhorter.

The Clerksburg (Va.) Register furnishes the following as a specimen of the preaching of the Rev. Samuel Clawson, a minister of the M. Church, who is very eccentric, and has a very vivid imagination, in speaking of one present during one of his discourses who was a Universalist, gave expression to the following bit of eloquence:

"Thank God, the day is not far distant when you will be chained upon a hellish brazen floor, and the Devil, with his three-pronged harrow, will pierce your reeking heart, and pile the red-hot cinchers of black damnation upon you as high as the pyramids of Egypt, and fry out the pride of your fat to grease the gudgeons of hell."

THE CHINESE.—A British letter, in relating the details of the late Canton bombardment, says—

"Some distrust the Chinese accounts, but I am inclined to put faith in them. Unless you surround Chinese soldiers you never